

*purpureum*, and have followed his original descriptions and not his changed descriptions.

As stated before, Conard in his Monograph of *Nymphaea*, gave a long history of the early use of the name *Nymphaea*, but the important and fundamental work of Boerhaave was altogether omitted. Later he discussed the use of the name *Nymphaea* (RHODORA 18: 161–4 1916) and his discussion was supplemented by Fernald (RHODORA 21: 183–8 1919), but neither of them in any way referred to or considered the facts about *Leuconymphaea* here discussed. This is all the more remarkable because E. L. Greene, whose papers on the subject were referred to by Conard, cites Boerhaave's work (Bull. Torr Club 14: 179 1887), although he does not refer to its use by Linnaeus. It is very evident that their conclusions, not being based on the facts, cannot be accepted. We must use the name *Nymphaea* for the yellow water lilies, and for the white water lilies must use *Castalia*, the name given to the genus by Salisbury—who first of later day botanists definitely separated the two genera.

MAPLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

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A TERATOLOGICAL FORM OF *VACCINIUM PENNSYLVANICUM*.—In the course of working over some unmounted material from the herbarium of Dr. George G. Kennedy, there was found a specimen of a very curious form of *Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*. I cannot do better than to quote Dr. Kennedy's manuscript account of it, found with the specimen.

“Abnormal Vacc. Pennsylv. 2 scaly bracted racemes: each with 6 flowers. The urceolate gamopetalous five-toothed corolla of the species is in this a completely five-parted corolla in various stages of separation.

“Six flowers of the twelve have the petals separate completely down to the base of the teeth of the short adnate calyx: these corolla-lobes are flat, linear, acute, with a plainly marked thin translucent edge showing the line of fissure. 2 flowers have a bilabiate corolla, of two, and three united petals: one flower has the corolla-lobes separated, but each division cymbiform instead of flat. One flower has the corolla-lobes tubular or nearly so from the complete involution of the petals. One flower has the petals separate, involute and united at their tips with a curve like the ripe capsule of the peculiar genus



of mosses *Andreaea*: in this little birdcage are seen the anthers and pistil as if on exhibition. One flower has 6 petals, three wholly separate and three united into one; these three united ones show beautifully the translucent edge referred to and have a rosy red blush of color the whole length of the centre of each petal.

"This plant, collected Apr. 26, 1910 at the side of the path up Blue Hill in Milton, [Massachusetts] was a single sprout from a cut off stock with a woody root fitted to sustain a larger branch than the single one bearing these flowers. This branch was 10 inches high with ten young leafy branches, and at the summit the two scaly bracted racemes of flowers.

"The stamens are of normal size about 4 mm. long, but the anthers are empty and somewhat irregular in outline as if shrivelled. 4 and 6 toothed corollas are sometimes found: the 4 appears to have 8 stamens, while the six-toothed has often nine stamens."

The family *Ericaceae* lies on the borderland between polypetalous and gamopetalous orders and in some of its genera, such as *Ledum*, has the petals normally separate. It is, therefore, not surprising that gamopetalous groups in it should occasionally produce teratological forms showing reversion to a polypetalous condition. Such a form occurs even in *Kalmia*, a genus with a very completely united and highly specialized corolla (see Gray, *Am. Naturalist* iv. 373 and Sargent, *Garden & Forest* iii. 452). It is noteworthy, however, that in Dr. Kennedy's plant the physiological disturbance is more profound, producing on the same individual, not merely a reversionary separation of the petals, but a, so to say, forward-looking form with irregular, bilabiate corolla.—C. A. WEATHERBY, Gray Herbarium.

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HYGROPHORUS CONSTANS OF CENTRAL EUROPE.—Lange in monographing the Danish species of *Hygrophorus* (*sensu latiore*) reached the conclusion that the species figured by Ricken as *H. obrusseus* Fr. was a distinct species, differing from the latter by its conical pileus, more slender stem and much larger spores, and from *H. conicus* (Scop.) Fr. by its broader pileus and its failure to blacken on drying. Hence he named it *Hygrocybe constans*. Kuehner added much morphological and cytological information and described the mature plant in detail. Unfortunately this name was preoccupied by *Hydrocybe constans* Murrill. *Hydrocybe* should be regarded as a variant